

Obote: Zionists aid Ugandan rebels

NEW DELHI (R) — Ugandan President Milton Obote, attending his first non-aligned summit since his overthrow by Gen. Amin 12 years ago, Wednesday accused "Zionist movements" of trying to topple him again. President Obote, who won general elections in Uganda after Amin was ousted in 1979, told Third World leaders that guerrillas fighting his government were being helped by Zionist groups. "They are helping Ugandan rebels and bandits and the same dissidents and bandits are also being assisted by some African and Arab countries," he declared. "How ironic that Uganda is probably the only country where Zionist aspirations are being financed by countries which are otherwise vehemently anti-Zionist."

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Prince Mohammad Bridge opens again

AMMAN (Petra) — An announcement by the Public Security Department Wednesday said that Prince Mohammad Bridge across the River Jordan is now operational again. On Tuesday, the department said that both Prince Mohammad and King Hussein bridges were closed following the rise of the level of water in the river. All vehicles have been diverted to the Prince Mohammad Bridge until the other bridge has been repaired, the announcement said. The Public Security Department also warned vacationers who usually on Friday go to the Jordan Valley not to park their cars along the Wadi Abu aib road because both the sides of the road are not safe to park cars due to landslides.

Jordan to attend Riyadh, Baghdad meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Wednesday named Justice Minister Ahmad Abdul Karim Al Tarawneh to head Jordan's delegation to the meetings of Arab justice ministers scheduled to open in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on April 3. The cabinet also formed another delegation to be led by Transport Minister Ali Suleiman to the meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Iraqi Land Transport Company which will open in Baghdad on Sunday.

Iraq proposes non-aligned arbitration in Gulf war

NEW DELHI (R) — Iraq proposed Wednesday that its 30-month-old war with Iran should go to arbitration by non-aligned heads of state. Iraqi Vice-President Taha Ma'arof said the non-aligned summit should set up an arbitration committee whose decision would be binding on Baghdad and Tehran. "Iraq pledges itself in advance to abide by the results of arbitration," he said in a speech to the summit. Mr. Ma'arof said the committee should be established through agreement between Iraq and Iran with the help of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, chairman of the movement. Its task would be to determine which side started the war in September 1980 and which was responsible for continuing it."

Turkish diplomat shot in Belgrade

BELGRADE (R) — Turkey's ambassador to Yugoslavia fought, for his life in hospital Wednesday after being shot in an assassination attempt by at least two gunmen in central Belgrade. Ambassador Gafur Balkar underwent a complex operation for wounds to the brain and body and was in a deep coma. Turkish diplomats said. Police reported that one of the gunmen, three Yugoslav passers-by and Mr. Balkar's driver were also seriously wounded in a gun battle between a plainclothes security man and the attackers who had opened fire on the ambassador's car. One of the passers-by, a 25-year-old student who tried to stop the gunmen, died of his wounds in hospital later, police said. A group called "the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide" claimed responsibility for the attack in a message delivered to news agency offices in several capitals.

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Arabs protest Carter's visit to West Bank

BETHLEHEM (R) — More than 1,000 Palestinian students barricaded themselves in Bethlehem's Catholic University and pelted Israeli soldiers with bricks and bottles Wednesday to protest against a visit by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Israeli soldiers replied with tear-gas, grenades, while on the main road approaching the town Jewish settlers fired their sub-machine-guns into the air after youths in their car had been hit by a rock.

In Bethlehem, south of Jerusalem, an Israeli was seriously hurt when a rock smashed his car window, eyewitnesses said.

The violent protests followed earlier demonstrations in Arab East Jerusalem while Mr. Carter toured the city with Mayor Teddy Kollek. The former president was forced to change his route and was unable to visit the Holy Sepulchre Church planned.

Mr. Carter asked that Israeli officials not accompany him during his meetings with the Palestinians—a request which was criticised by the Israelis.

About 1,000 local residents gathered in Manger Square outside the Church of the Nativity to watch as Mr. Carter was greeted in front of Bethlehem Municipality by Mayor Freij.

It was not known if Mr. Carter was aware of the clash between the students and Israeli troops at the university.

In addition to meeting Bethlehem's mayor, a leading Palestinian leader, Mr. Carter was to meet former Gaza Mayor Rashad Al Shawa Thursday.

While Mr. Carter lunched with Israeli President Yitzhak Navon after his tour of Jerusalem, Palestinian youths elsewhere in the West Bank threw rocks at Israeli vehicles. Their occupants responded with shots in the air.

In Nablus, the West Bank's largest city, troops fired tear gas at high school students who stoned

Somalia blames Ethiopia for Horn of Africa crisis

NEW DELHI (R) — Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre accused Ethiopia and its Eastern-bloc allies Wednesday of occupying parts of his country and of committing genocide against Ethiopian secessionists.

He told the non-aligned summit: "Since last July Somalia has been subjected to continuous aggression by Ethiopian military forces supported by foreign interventionist troops.

"As I speak, two areas of our country are under Ethiopian occupation," he said.

Ethiopia has denied attacking its non-Western neighbour. It says border skirmishes which flared again last year result from rebels fighting to overthrow the Siad Barre government.

The Somali leader said there could be no peace in the Horn of Africa until Ethiopia recognised the legitimate rights to self-

King: International community should force Israel to accept just solution

NEW DELHI (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein said here Tuesday that the "spirit of justice and common human interests call for the implementation of international law and forcing Israel to comply with the principles of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East."

"The international community," the King said, "should help bring about a total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the restoration of Arab sovereignty to Arab Jerusalem and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

King Hussein, who was addressing the seventh non-aligned summit, said that Israel has been occupying the whole of Palestine and parts of other Arab states, and has caused the displacement of the Palestinians and continues to disregard international resolutions which had condemned its occupation of Arab land."

"U.N. resolutions on the Middle East and Palestine issues constitute a basis for a just and comprehensive settlement and pave the ground for the restoration of

stability in the area," the King said.

"The peace plan adopted by the Fez summit in September 1982 serves as the best witness to the Arabs' genuine desire for peace, since it endorses the principles of the international law," King Hussein added.

In the face of the new challenges and Israeli dangers, King Hussein said, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have been coordinating their policies and adopting a common stand to thwart Israel's designs and its aim to impose a de facto situation.

Referring to the Iraq-Iran war, King Hussein said that Iran has consistently rejected all peace initiatives despite Iraq's acceptance to end the conflict.

"This non-aligned summit is invited to set up a committee of its leaders to work towards ending the bloodshed," King Hussein said.

Israel, the King said, "does not conceal its ambitions in Jordan and has repeatedly issued threats against the country claiming that it should serve as a homeland for the Palestinians who actually have a homeland of their own in Palestine. Over thousands of years, the Palestinians had lived in Palestine and the Jordanians in their

Hussein meets Arafat, world leaders in Delhi

NEW DELHI (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein met here Wednesday with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat with whom he discussed a number of topics on the non-aligned summit agenda.

Later King Hussein met with several other leaders taking part in the summit for exchanging views on the various subjects being discussed.

He met with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Yugoslav President Peter Stojnicic, Bangladeshi military ruler Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Ershad, Tunisian President Mohammad Muzli, Cypriot President Spyros Kypriano, Emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa, Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre, Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens, the prime minister of the Maldives and the Argentine president.

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday called on all Arab states to adopt effective plans for supporting the steadfastness of the Arab population under Israeli occupation.

Prince Hassan was speaking at a meeting held at the Royal Court with delegates to the Arab labour conference currently being held in Amman.

During the meeting, Prince Hassan outlined to the delegates Jordan's development plans and stressed the importance of an integrated Arab plan to handle issues related to development in general and human resources in particular.

Prince Hassan emphasised the importance of coordination among Arab countries in labour-related matters and called for an end to the emigration of Arab scientists and skilled manpower.

The delegates at Wednesday's session of the conference discussed subjects connected with facilitating the movement of manpower within the Arab World, and called on the Arab League labour office to pursue a study on the subject and issue recommendations.

The speakers also pointed to the dangers to Arab economy and

Arafat to visit Jordan after March 17 Tunis meeting

PLO Executive Committee to prepare explanatory note on PNC resolutions

By Lamis Andoni

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat will visit Jordan for talks with His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian government, following a meeting of the organisation's Executive Committee to be held in Tunisia on March 17, a Palestinian leader said here Wednesday.

The meeting of the Executive Committee will explain resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council (PNC) held in Algiers last month. PLO Executive Committee member Abdul Rahim Ahmad told the Jordan Times.

He said a clear-cut understanding of the PNC resolutions is "very important especially at this stage of the Palestinian struggle."

Mr. Ahmad, who is in Amman for the PNC meeting, said the PLO's relations with Egypt and the Arab World, and an end to the Iraqi-Iran war, Mr. Ahmad said here Wednesday.

The main issues to be discussed at the Tunis meeting will be the "special relations" with Jordan, the PLO's relations with Egypt and the Arab World, and an end to the Iraqi-Iran war.

Mr. Ahmad said that the PLO

policy is based on an assumption that the Arab World will witness "crucial changes in the near future."

Amid these changes, he said, Egypt to the

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FEATURES

Jordan TV attracts wide Israeli audience

By Alan Eisner

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Every evening, tens of thousands of Israelis tune their television sets to programmes from Jordan. A recent survey by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem's Communications Department found that 48 per cent of the city's Israeli residents regularly watched Jordanian television in preference to Israel's state-run network.

Jordan's two channels, one of which broadcasts mainly in Arabic and the other mainly in English, are easily picked up in Jerusalem and in most of the eastern part of Israel.

As well as British and American

drama and entertainment programmes, the foreign station broadcasts five nightly news bulletins in Arabic, English, French and Hebrew.

In the cabinet statement of September 1967, which approved the establishment of Israel television, one of the reasons given for the decision was a need to win over the Palestinians of the occupied territories from hostile propaganda.

The Hebrew news programme attracts a wide audience in Israel despite its openly hostile attitude towards the Jewish state. According to the survey, 39 per cent of Israelis living in Jerusalem watch it either every night or several times a week.

Of these, 35 per cent said they did so out of curiosity and 22 per cent wanted to compare different versions of the news. The rest gave no reason.

The Israeli and Jordanian television stations began broadcasting within a few months of

Morris Ben David, head of the Tel Aviv-based Entiko Com-

munications Company, said: "I see Jordanian television as an important source of entertainment for Israelis and often it is of a higher standard than Israeli television." "I find Jordanian officials very open, very professional. They understand media."

During last summer's war in Lebanon, Israelis saw U.S. networks reports of the Israeli bombing of Beirut in full colour that gave a much more dramatic idea of the scale of the operation than the relatively short films shown on Israel TV in black and white.

Israeli viewers of Jordanian news bulletins see a vastly different style of presentation and sometimes a different version of events than that broadcast by Israeli television.

Most of the news is supplied by foreign networks and agencies and mainly deal with Israel and the occupied territories.

Over the years, many Israelis have developed an affection for the Jordanians through their television programmes.

"I feel as if I've known Jordan all my life after seeing it almost every night on television all these years," Israeli Columnist Yehuda Litani wrote recently in the local Jerusalem Kol Ha'ir newspaper.

Astoria studios reborn after 40 years

By Marymann Stokoska

Reuter

NEW YORK — Film-makers are being lured back to the studio where W.C. Fields, D.W. Griffith, the Marx brothers, Gloria Swanson and Rudolf Valentino launched their movie careers more than half a century ago.

During the 1920s and 1930s the

Astoria Production Centre, set in a quiet neighbourhood in the Borough of Queens, only 15 minutes from the centre of Manhattan, was a centre for American film-making. But by the 1940s, Astoria's importance shrank as Hollywood's warm weather and lower production costs took hold.

Currently, under a major renovation plan, Astoria Studios,

containing the fourth largest soundstage in the country, is being brought back to life by a five-man partnership, which includes playwright Neil Simon and television personality Johnny Carson.

The project which involves a cash injection of more than \$50 million into the once dormant studio has already begun to show results.

Until the rebuilding of the soundstage, New York lacked adequate soundstages for filming. But now, crews are busily constructing and dismantling sets for major feature films.

"Even if a production was being filmed on the streets of New York, actors and film personnel had to uproot their families for several months to go to Hollywood to

complete a film," Larry Barr, executive administrator of studio operations, said.

"We hope to make it convenient again for those who wish to film in New York," he added.

All of the interior scenes for the "The Verdict," one of this year's top films nominated for an award by the National Academy of Arts and Sciences, were made here.

Commenting about the film's elaborate interior sets inside Astoria's huge soundstage, Mr. Barr said: "All of this was built by New Yorkers... our entire community will be affected by an upsurge in the studio's economic growth."

The studio's rebirth was begun in 1977 with the filming of the Broadway play "The Wizard" starring singer Diana Ross.

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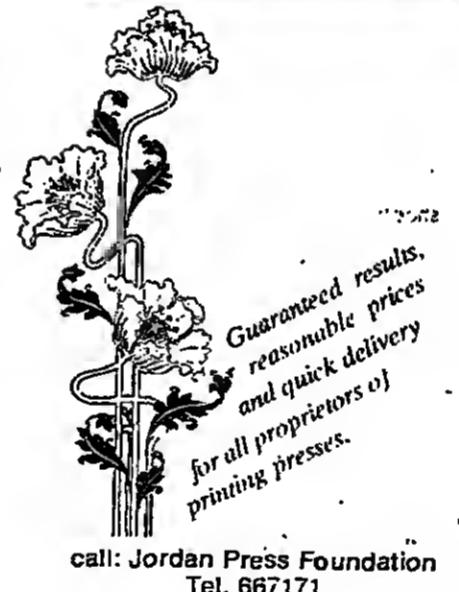
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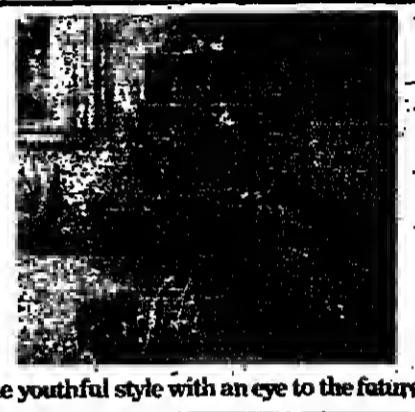
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HOME NEWS

Akashe laid to rest

AMMAN (J.T.) — A former minister and parliamentary member Saba Al Akashe, who died here Tuesday, was buried in Amman at noon Wednesday. Mr. Akashe was born in Karak, southern Jordan in 1898, and was educated in several schools and colleges in Turkey during the Ottoman rule. He assumed senior Jordanian government posts from 1926 onwards and was several times



Saba Al Akashe

minister in a number of cabinets. In 1958 he was elected to parliament for the first time and was awarded the Jordanian Al Kawkab medal of the first order. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday delegated Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid to convey his condolence to Al Akashe family on the death of Mr. Saba Al Akashe.

Jordan economy seminar to begin

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day symposium on the position of Jordan in relation to the Arab oil economies will open at Yarmouk University Liaison Office in Amman Saturday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. At least 100 economic specialists and researchers from Jordan and Oxford University will attend the symposium, which will discuss 12

research papers mostly dealing with development prospects in the non-oil nation, the use of remittances sent by those working in the oil-rich countries and matters connected with the labour market in Jordan.

According to Dr. Bassam Al Saket, who is a member of a special committee preparing for the symposium, topics for discussion will also cover social change in

Pharmacists to hold first national congress

By Ara Voskian
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordanian Pharmacists Association will hold its first Jordanian Pharmacists Congress in Amman running from March 12 until March 14 to discuss the pharmacists' role in health security. The congress will be held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan who is expected to deliver an address during the congress. The Crown Prince also sponsored the seventh Pan-Arab Pharmaceutical Congress held in November 1981 in Amman.

Commenting on the seventh congress President of the Jordanian Pharmacists Association, Nizar Jardaneh said, "during the seventh congress we realised for the first time that there was great potential for the Jordanian Pharmacists to have their own congress." "I think we should have called this congress the first Jordanian Pharmacists Congress,"

Mr. Jardaneh said, as "we never expected to have such a contribution from Jordanian Pharmacists."

After the seventh congress the Jordanian Pharmacists Association decided to convene the first Jordanian Pharmacists Congress which was scheduled to be held in July 1982 and which was delayed because of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Mr. Jardaneh believes that this will be the beginning of an annual pharmaceutical congress in Jordan.

The objective of the first Jordanian congress is, Mr. Jardaneh said, "to study the potential of the pharmaceutical profession in playing an active role in the implementation of the national health service's programme that is soon to be introduced in Jordan."

The National Health Service has many options in choosing its operating methods, but the most productive, suitable and efficient system for Jordan according to the association president is for the

Alia Art Gallery stages first major exhibition by amateur photographers

By Meg Abu Hamdan

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Not so long ago, photography was something anyone with a grain of sense could do — you just pointed the camera, pressed the shutter and after a few attempts you could consider yourself to be fairly proficient. Gradually, over the last hundred years people began to realise that this was not in fact true and with the example of professional photographers like Alfred Stieglitz (who became one when there was "strictly speaking no such job") photography was elevated from "curiosity and a hobby to a respectable member of the visual arts."

This process of elevation still continues today and in Jordan it is being carried out by the Jordan Amateur Photography Club, whose first group exhibition can be seen at the Alia gallery this week. The initial idea and impetus behind both this present exhibition and the formation of the club began with Zaid Goussous, the club's vice president. Established officially in May 1982, the club's membership now numbers around 70, and on the first Wednesday of each month they meet to discuss and show their work. At present their headquarters consist of a small office with an overhead projector to aid lectures, but soon it is hoped that they will be able to afford better premises with its own dark room, exhibition hall, classrooms and offices.

Other future plans are equally exciting. During the opening of the exhibition, Her Majesty Queen Noor, a keen amateur photographer herself, suggested that the club co-ordinate with the Royal Commission for the Conservation of the Architectural Heritage. Roving over the entire country, the members could record photographically all the old buildings of cultural and historic interest for the commission.

Another suggestion made by the Queen, which the club is keen to pursue, is to hold a photographic competition for children, the submitted photographs of which would be exhibited with prizes being awarded for the best attempts.

Apart from the two or three group exhibitions the club plans to hold annually and the sponsorship of individual members to hold their own exhibitions, the club also plans to hold roving shows. "We want to go to schools, villages and towns all over the country in order to promote photography at

all levels as an art form. We don't want this to become an exclusive hobby or club," Mr. Goussous told the Jordan Times.

At the present exhibition, only 12 of the 70 members have put some of their work on display, the reason for this being that many of the members have only recently joined and have had as yet little chance to build up their own portfolios. These 12, perhaps by way of compensation, have managed between them to put up some 123 prints which are almost all without exception (just two black and white prints from Mr. Goussous) in colour. The quality of the work varies considerably as is to be expected from amateurs exhibiting for the first time. Despite this there are some good and valid works of art.

Perhaps one of the most interesting collections comes from Mansour Mouasher whose work covers a wide spectrum of techniques and subject matters. Perhaps not the most imaginative of these but certainly the most technically accomplished are his shots of waterfowl. In beautiful true colours (Mouasher, like the majority of the exhibitors, prints all his own work) he has caught the dramatic contrast of the white feathers against the dark, twinkling sun. With the use of clear, sharp images he has captured their actions with a simplicity and ease that makes the birds look as if they were posing just for him. The accuracy and perfection of these shots would allow them to grace the pages of any bird book. His landscapes too — caught under evening skies, where the high cirrus clouds form soft textures you can almost feel, and deliberately underexposed to give a subtle silhouette effect — are for pure aesthetic enjoyment.

Mouasher's attempts at underwater photography are also successful as he manages to convey that silently colourful yet alien world where strange creatures can either look horrific, like the gory aftermath of some terrible surgery, or delicately beautiful, waving transparent arms in a halo of pale pinks, lemons and oranges. Due to the recent weather conditions, many of the photographers have been able to take a number of Jordanian landscapes — ones where the familiar rough red earth and gnarled olive trees are hidden under a deep layer of virgin snow. Like Mouasher, the others, have shot these scenes well but like he they

ART REVIEW

have made the mistake of shooting them in colour without a filter so that the final prints are tinged with blue. A more dramatic effect with a stronger contrast would have been achieved with the use of black and white film, but unfortunately none of the contributors to the exhibition have displayed photographs which would have demonstrated this point.

Mouasher's prints of Jordan's famous ruins lose some of their effect by being rather pale and washed out and also by being distorted from the use of a wide angle lens. Much better and more powerfully memorable is Dodi Karim's close up shot of the elaborately carved entablatures. By bringing into sharp focus the delicate workmanship and the texture of the old and weathered stone, Miss Karim has captured the essence of Jerash far better than any panoramic view could, while her unusual angle creates a deep composition that would be difficult to tire of.

The desert police always make colourful and exciting subject matter and one which epitomises all that is truly Jordanian. Shots of these proud, dignified men on their camels usually tend to be rather stiff, so it is a pleasure to see Mr. Goussous' image of them laughing and at ease. Other good work from Mr. Goussous includes the Cairo Souk — where the different souvenirs, the inlaid wood, the glowing silver trays and the coloured light bulbs form a rich palette of different textures, and shades — and the farmer tossing his corn to winnow out the chaff. Here the golden grain, harmonising perfectly with the sienna earth, throws back the sunlight as it flies through the air so that it glitters like water; the result is an unusual and challenging image.

Finally some good work comes from Rami Khoury who consistently catches penetrating glances of the bedouin and village people. Sometimes they pose for him like the delightfully cheeky little girls and at other times he catches them in off guard moments when a quiet sadness will steal over an old woman's face. Khoury's sharp clear shots draw your attention to the bright colours of their headresses, to their heavy silver jewelry and the deep wrinkles of weathered skin.

All the prints are for sale, prices ranging from JD 25-45. The proceeds will go towards supporting the club's many activities. Anyone wishing to join should telephone 43816. The initial membership fee is JD 15 and thereafter JD 12 per annum.

Hassan visits army HQ, public security

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, called at the Public Security Department Wednesday and met Interior Minister Ahmad 'Obaidat and the department's Director-General Mohammad Idris, and senior aides.

Later, Prince Hassan attended a briefing on the duties and responsibilities of various department sections. Heads of the departments spoke about criminal investigations and road accidents, security and public order, and the work of their departments at airports, border posts and on the Jordan River bridges.

Prince Hassan also Wednesday called at the army headquarters in Amman and met the Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. They discussed a number of topics pertaining to the armed forces

Landslides strike Al Salalem

SALT (J.T.) — Several landslides occurred and cracks and fissures appeared in the earth in Al Salalem area near Salt 27 kilometres west of Amman, causing the collapse of a three-story building, according to a report in Al Ra'i newspaper Wednesday.

The paper quoted responsible sources as saying the landslides were due to the continuous rain and snow in the region over the past few weeks, and because the area had at one time been used as a quarry where considerable quantities of rock had been removed. The landslides were considered by local officials as serious and could threaten the lives of hundreds of families living nearby, the paper said. The building which fell under the impact of the falling rocks and earth consisted of 18 one story stores and three flats, the loss of which was estimated at JD 50,000. Al Ra'i added.

Following the incident Mayor Abdul Razzak Nsour, Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib and other local officials held contacts with the central authorities in Amman and dispatched teams to carry out work to minimise the damage should further landslides occur in the future. A special technical team has been set up to study the situation, the paper stated.

As a precautionary measure, the governor ordered families living nearby to move to safer areas and plans are now being made to stop any more buildings from being erected in the area.

Arab ministers allocate Lebanon medical funds

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Health Council of Ministers, which ended its meeting Monday in Abu Dhabi, has decided to allocate funds to boost medical services in Lebanon in the aftermath of Israel's invasion, according to Health Minister Zuhair Matkhas.

He said that the ministers also decided to make available \$2 million for the purchase of a mobile hospital to offer urgent medical services in Beirut in coordination with Lebanon's health ministry.

The minister, who was speaking upon his return here Wednesday, said the council condemned Israel's inhuman practices in the occupied Arab territories, particularly for its maltreatment and torture of Arab detainees in Israeli jails.

The council has issued an appeal to all Arab countries to extend aid to all Arab medical projects in the occupied territories. As an initial step, the council allocated \$2 million for the establishment of two medical centres in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and a first aid centre to be set up in Arab Jerusalem, Dr. Matkhas said.

The council will sound out Arab universities about the prospect of offering training to physicians and specialists from the West Bank who will return home afterwards to offer their services there, the minister added.

He said that the council was also sounding out Arab health ministries on the possibility of offering medical services to West Bank patients suffering from cancer, heart and kidney diseases.

The council has also decided to hold an Arab seminar on paramedical services and on the dangers of insecticides and has approved Pan-Arab guidelines to discourage people from smoking, the minister added.

Arab-British Chamber of Commerce stages Anglo-Mideast trade seminar

LONDON (LPS) — A practical appraisal of Anglo-Middle East trading will be presented by the Arab-British Chamber of Commerce at a workshop session due to be held on March 8 at Ferndown, southern England.

The programme will open with Sir Richard Beaumont, chairman of the chamber, speaking on general trends in Arab-British trade. This will be followed by a talk on "Trading with the Kingdom of Jordan", to be given by Mr. Mazin Nashashibi, minister plenipotentiary at the Embassy of Jordan in London.

The conference will then go into a question-and-answer session, with a panel comprising those who spoke earlier and Mr. Rajah Haslam Ali, the commercial counsellor at the Embassy of Iraq in London.

The Arab-British Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1975 as a non-political body devoted to

the encouragement of bilateral trade. It has the support of all Arab League governments and more than eight hundred British firms are members. The chamber's international board, which includes the heads of leading Arab chambers, is also composed of several Arab countries.

The chamber expects a full house for its gathering. The venue, near Wimborne in Dorset, is also the headquarters of the National Shipping Company of Saudi Arabia.

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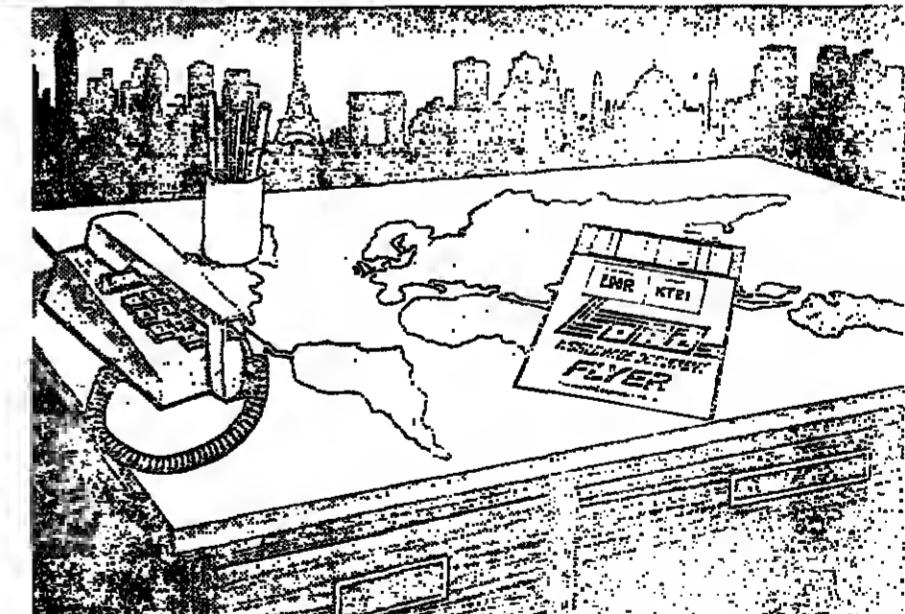
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Of no use to anybody

ISRAELI Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir talks in Washington this weekend could be useful only if the Reagan administration made it clear to him that Americans had had enough of Israeli haggling and that the only way to avoid an Israeli-U.S. showdown would be a speedy Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon as a first step towards a wider Middle East peace agreement. Such a firm stand by Washington might be helpful, but it would not be enough to make the Begin government flexible enough on the question of Jewish settlements on the West Bank and agree to active Palestinian participation in whatever peace process.

To break the deadlock on the Middle East, Israel needs to understand that its own interests could only be served through respecting the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and through withdrawing its forces from all occupied Arab territories. The United States has, above all, a twisted moral duty to straighten out in pushing forward a just and a durable solution to the Palestine problem. Unless U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his colleagues were ready to go that far in impressing upon the Israeli minister the need for movement and progress on the peace front, both, and we, should forget that Shamir's visit to Washington could be of any use to anybody.

David Kimche, the Israeli Foreign Ministry director who is accompanying his boss on the U.S. trip, said the other day that Israel, among other things, needed to forge trade links with Lebanon as a symbol of post-war relations with that country before it could order its troops out of occupied Lebanese territory. This is precisely the kind of talk that we expect the Israelis to reiterate in their discussions with U.S. officials during this weekend. And it is precisely the kind of argument along which the Americans have been led to go, and have gone out of their way to soften, since September, steering away from the real issues at every stop. It is high time that Americans changed the Israeli theme altogether, and started to tell their friends the truth of the matter, if they really wanted progress and ultimately success in this area.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: King warns against injustice

In his speech to the non-aligned summit in New Delhi, King Hussein said that the basic cause of the sufferings and dangers which the international community faces today stems from the absence of justice in political and economic dealings among nations. Such injustices can be clearly demonstrated in the sufferings of the Palestinian people as a result of Israel's aggression and Israel's constant threats to Jordan; the three-year war between Iraq and Iran with Iran rejecting all peace initiatives, and above all the economic injustice perpetrated against the developing nations.

It is because of these injustices that the King called for an end to the deep divisions now plaguing the non-aligned countries. The King also emphasised the need for achieving justice for the Palestinian people by forcing Israel to withdraw from Arab territories occupied since 1967. The Jordanian and Palestinian people, the King said, are coordinating their efforts for the sake of gaining such justice, and for repelling Israel's constant threats and acts of aggression.

Al Dustour: Hussein blames superpowers

The principles which the Non-Aligned Movement should adhere to were outlined in King Hussein's speech to the non-aligned summit in New Delhi. The King reminded the leaders of the bright picture painted by their movement in the '50s and '60s, and appealed to member nations to live up to the principles of the movement.

In his speech, the King said that despite facing serious economic and political problems the world seems incapable of stopping acts of aggression, expansionism and terrorism. In this concern, the King said, the two superpowers shoulder a large share of the responsibility because they have the power to put an end to the arms race and many of the world's sufferings. King Hussein referred in particular to the sufferings of the Palestinian people and Israel's plans to continue its usurpation of their land. These sufferings, the King pointed out, could end if the United States stopped encouraging Israel's aggressive policies.

In his speech, King Hussein also called on the non-aligned nations to exert every possible effort to stop the Iraq-Iran war.

Sawi Al Shaab: King warns of Israeli danger

Israel's threats to world peace were outlined in King Hussein's speech to the non-aligned summit in New Delhi Tuesday. King Hussein warned of the Israeli policy aimed at the annexation of Arab land and the destruction of all chances of genuine peace. The King said that the international community bears the responsibility for forcing Israel into ending its aggression and recognising the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

In his speech, King Hussein also called for an end to the Iraq-Iran conflict "because this war is bound to deepen divisions among non-aligned nations". The Non-Aligned Movement, he said, should take a firm stand toward the party which rejects all peace initiatives. In settling such issues, the Non-Aligned Movement will have tackled the major challenges facing humanity in line with its principles reinforced over the past three decades. Success in tackling these issues will determine the future role of the movement, the King concluded.

USSR under Andropov: Mood of anxious expectancy

One hundred days after Yuri Andropov became Secretary-General of the Communist party of the Soviet Union and began a broad drive to put morality back into public affairs, Soviet citizens are wondering about the new secretary-general's intentions.

The ideological magazine, *Kommunist*, did, however, publish on Feb. 23 a long article by Andropov which goes some way towards answering the question. In the article, the Soviet leader condemns the economy's "regrettable features" and suggests in particular a tightening of discipline to boost output and a stricter wage policy for dampening demand. "We just cannot meet demands that are beyond our possibilities," he wrote.

Jacques Amalric, who was *Le Monde*'s correspondent in Moscow from 1973 to 1977 and has returned from a short visit to the USSR, describes the mood of anxious expectancy prevailing among the Soviet people.

MOSCOW — A strange city. I had left it more than five years ago, but in a matter of hours here I was feeling almost at home again. The pungent reek of low-octane petrol hangs in the air as in the past. Giant trucks, almost invariably three-quarters empty, still form the bulk of traffic jams. The same fur-batted or scarf-wearing silhouettes move around carrying the same attache cases and the same shopping bags.

When you look closer, though, you notice that already Andropov's Moscow is no longer Brezhnev's. You can, for example, observe some curious scenes. There seem to be more taxis about than before; when they are empty they are more ready to stop for fares and the drivers do not fail to set their meters going. Is this because they are sometimes stopped by militiamen who insist on opening the trunk to check whether bootleg vodka is being transported?

Another scene even more astonishing for someone back on a second visit is the liquor outlet on Gorky Street which used to be besieged almost all day long and which is now practically empty by 1 p.m. Yet the shop is open and stocked with rows of bottles of

vodka at 9 roubles (average monthly salary: 170 roubles) and French cognac at almost 50 roubles.

No crowd

There is no crowd at Eliseyev's either, named after the former luxury caterer driven out by the revolution. The sales girls go about quietly selling 175-gramme packs of coffee at 3 roubles 85 kopecks, butter at 3 roubles 50 kopecks and a kilo of Nefertiti oranges at 2 roubles. All so many items that were unavailable in earlier days and practically beyond the purse of a teacher earning only 110 roubles a month or a secretary starting at 70 roubles.

The explanation for these strange things is to be found in the press, between the lines of articles which hail the discipline of work and inveigh against drunkenness and absenteeism and their effects on productivity.

It is also to be found in the kitchens of friends where the questions of the day are thrashed out until dawn over a hunk of bread, some ham or dry sausage and the blessed bottle of vodka. And the nightly kitchen conversations con-

cern Pravda's and Izvestia's euphemisms: the question uppermost in people's minds is this drive begun by Andropov shortly after Brezhnev's death to get the country shipshape.

Stories illustrating what has changed are legion. Militiamen, it is said, have really checked out the identities of audiences at this or that cinema, or of shoppers at some stores — including gum — during regular working hours. The names of people who should have been in their offices or workshops instead of having a good time or stocking up in stores were passed on to the managements of the businesses concerned. It is still not known whether the guilty will be let off with a warning, but for now the talk is of punishing only for repeated transgressions. The police have similarly visited even celebrated Sandunovsky bars where the drunks and the privileged no longer dare show up for an hour or so of relaxation over a few beers.

The public morality campaign is not sparing the provinces either. One newspaper tells of a Novgorod baufr stopped by the militia while using his truck on private business. His explanation was that he was looking for milk for there was none in his area — and it turned out to be true. In one provincial university, notices were put up calling on professors to be in their lecture rooms on time. Unlike in Moscow and, to a lesser degree, Leningrad, the cleanup drive in the rest of the country is not backed up by an effort to improve the supply position.

Kolkhoz (collective farm) and *sovkhoz* (an enterprise run directly by the state, which pays the employees) workers are worse off than ever. Measures have now been taken to prevent them from going to the capital and stocking up on items locally unavailable and thereby depriving Muscovites of their supplies. Accordingly a

check is kept at stations around Moscow to prevent farmers from leaving their towns. Unions in neighbouring cities have apparently been requested to stop chartering buses and organising "food excursion" weekends to Moscow on the pretext of visiting Lenin's mausoleum.

Petty trades

Various other petty trades have also disappeared at the same time, in particular the trade carried on by Georgians and Armenians who used to come up to Moscow and sell (at dizzy prices) fruit, vegetables and flowers grown in their republics. There are practically no flowers to be seen in the capital this winter, and the *kolkhoz* markets do not have much to offer other than meat at seven or eight roubles a kilo.

These measures have got rid of hundreds of thousands of consumers from Moscow, yet the authorities have gone ahead and jacked up prices without announcing it in the press. Music-lovers, for instance, discovered at the beginning of February that the price of a LP record had jumped from 1 rouble 50 kopecks to about 4 roubles. Just as big increases have been tagged on to many household articles and sometimes of clothing. A run-of-the-mill woman's coat costs around 150 roubles now and a pair of fur-lined boots — an absolutely essential item of wear for several months in the year — is at least 100 roubles.

A really sorry-looking sweater costs a minimum of 25 roubles, while an Angora pullover with a roller collar (made in India) is as much as 151 roubles.

No Soviet citizen who is not in the government claims that Andropov's drive is going to succeed. The neglect during Brezhnev's final years and the fact that survival needs recourse to all manner of possible or imaginable exp-

edents constitute an insurmountable hurdle. Besides, this is not the first time that such a campaign has been mounted. The previous ones soon ran out of steam, for it is so true that there is no point seeking to change Russian attitudes if there is a refusal to reform the system first.

Nonetheless, Andropov seems determined. For him, fighting corruption, pilfering and absenteeism is a means of bolstering his power even more, since the victims of the drive are Brezhnev's followers.

The ministers of trade, transport, and the interior have been dismissed. They headed the three key domestic policy sectors which had come under heavy criticism. To the list must be added the dismissals of the director of the plan, who was replaced by his assistant, and the appointment as vice-premier of Gennadi Aleyev, who is supposed to have effectively dealt with the corruption remnant in Azerbaijan.

By the style he affects, Andropov is also trying to symbolise a certain break with the past. He does not move around in Moscow in vast motorcades of black limousines accompanied by carloads of bodyguards whizzing through the city at 80 kilometres an hour. Decorations he has let it be known, interest him no more than the personality cult does. When on Jan. 31 he called on the Orenburg machine-tool plant workers, Secretary-General Andropov patently intended to make a "Leninist" gesture which contrasted with the lofty isolation in which Leonid Brezhnev lived.

While it is still not really possible to speak of a "purge" — the men who have been eased out were very old in most cases — Andropov's actions are aimed at stirring up a sense of unease among members of the administration and middle-level party executives. Like all of the USSR's population, nobody knows, to two years in prison.

— Le Monde

Is Mr. Foot approaching the end of the line?

By Barry May
Reuters

LONDON — A forthcoming parliamentary by-election which in normal times would go largely unnoticed is being drummed up into a vote of confidence or re-election centred on the leader of Britain's opposition Labour Party.

What makes these abnormal times in British politics is the fact that the government of Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher enjoys popularity uncommonly high for an administration entering the last year of a term marked by economic hardship for millions of people. The Labour opposition which, by past standards, ought to be reaping the rewards of popular discontent over the government's policies, is in disarray. And the new third force in British politics, the Centrist Alliance between Liberals and Social Democrats, is once again on the rise.

After a year in the doldrums, the dwindling fortunes of the 18-month-old Alliance have been revived by the electoral swing that swept Labour from an important London stronghold last month. The loss to the Liberals of Bermondsey, a House of Commons seat Labour held for nearly 60 years, stirred speculation that Mr. Foot would soon be forced to give up the leadership.

The 69-year-old opposition leader is frequently ridiculed in

the predominantly right-wing national press as a scruffy, shuffling man out of touch with modern Britain, unable to assert a firm grip on his party and incapable of matching Mrs. Thatcher's more dynamic public performances.

Mr. Foot tried his best to slap down the leadership speculation, going on radio and television and generally making himself available to anyone who would listen. He was elected in November 1980 to lead Labour into the next general election and would stay to discharge that duty, he said. But the talk persisted that he would be forced to step down and that a battle for the succession would pit his deputy Denis Healey against a variety of challengers.

If Labour loses the next election, at Darlington in northeast England on March 24, pressure on Mr. Foot to go will become impossible for him to fend off, political experts say. Darlington is a market town widely known as the destination for the world's first passenger railway in 1825. It is considered a marginal Labour seat.

End of the line

The question now is, will it be the end of the line for Mr. Foot? His problems are seen as being symptomatic of the decline of Labour's relevance. Some commentators argue that the party, born out of the growing trades

union movement at the turn of the century, has ceased to matter. With the evolution of Britain's working class into a class engaged in white collar work, Labour's bedrock has been eroded.

In a fundamental realignment of British politics, the Labour Party has become the ideological battleground for the struggle between the country's moderate, centre or "soft" left and the radical, extreme or "hard" left. It is a fight in which most of the victories have been won by the radical Socialists.

The Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance, competing for disaffected Labour support, has been the chief beneficiary of Labour's woes and has once again become a political force to be reckoned with. "We are witnessing the early stages of a reconstruction on the left, but we cannot yet say what shape it will take," says Peter Jenkins, a political columnist who actively supports the Social Democratic Party.

"The Alliance, at this stage, can do not much more than mobilise the reserve army of the disaffected and the de-aligned." The Labour Party, meanwhile, seems determined to destroy itself," he wrote in the *Guardian* newspaper.

At the same time, the Alliance is not without its own problems, including bickering over its leadership. The Social Democratic Party is acknowledged to have more experience of government than its partner, the Liberals, who have had no role in running the

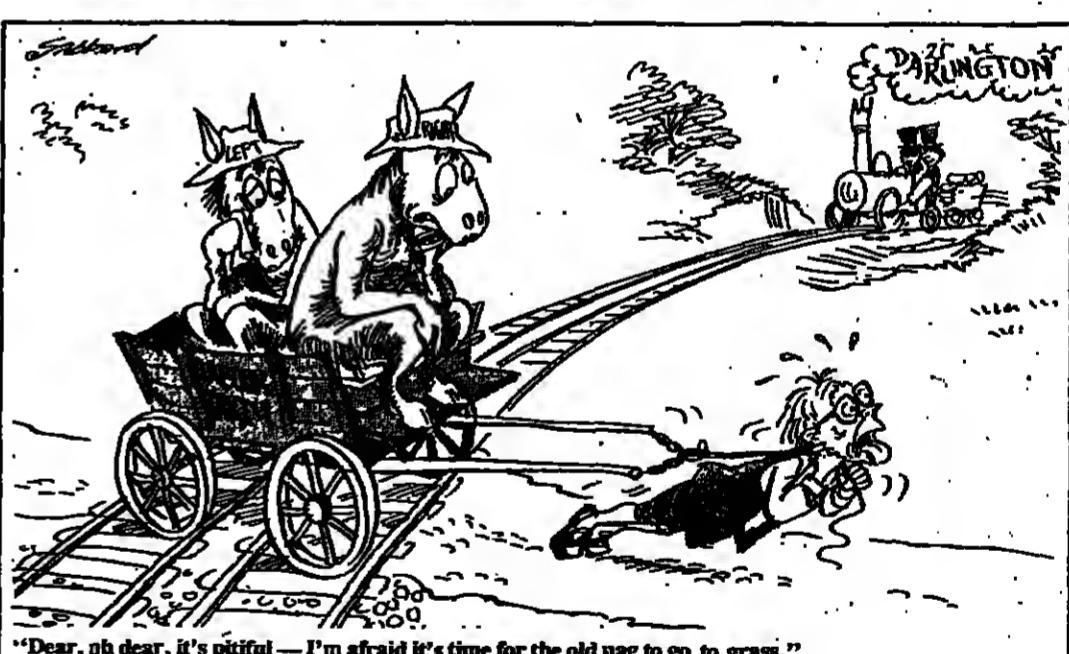
country for half a century. The Social Democrats' leader, Roy Jenkins, their President, Shirley Williams, and two other founders, David Owen and William Rodgers, were all ministers in past Labour cabinets and quit their old party over the rise of the left-wing.

Yet Liberal leader David Steel, a 44-year-old Scot with no experience of government at any level, is popular with the public at large. The Liberals hold only 13 of the 635 seats in the House of Commons while the Social Dem-

ocrats have 29. But Mr. Steel's supporters, citing the public opinion polls that show him running far ahead of Mr. Jenkins, have urged him to assume the leadership of the Alliance and thus become its prime minister designate.

At 62 Mr. Jenkins, former chancellor of the exchequer (finance minister), home secretary (interior minister), and president of the European Community's executive commission, has a superior claim to the job, his supporters

say. When Mrs. Williams, Social Democratic president, said publicly that Mr. Jenkins was the obvious choice because he had the required experience and gravity and that Mr. Steel accepted as much, she was rebuked by both men. They believe the present dual leadership is more appealing to the electorate and say the Alliance candidate for prime minister will emerge only when the next general election is imminent — any time between now and May next year.



Rising clamour for the firing of Reagan's top environmental adviser

Environment agency is like a field of mushrooms

By Michael Gelb
Reuters

WASHINGTON — A rising clamour for the firing of President Reagan's top adviser on environmental laws is thwarting White House efforts to cool off a potentially damaging political controversy. The president, struggling to cope with misconduct and cover-up charges aimed at his Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), has been thrown repeatedly onto the defensive as new allegations surfaced that the agency used for political purposes a \$1.6 billion fund meant to finance the clean-up of industrial waste.

The row started last year when a congressional subcommittee began investigating charges that EPA officials had slowed down the programme, set up by Congress, to clean up toxic waste dumps created by industrial polluters and were making deals with offending industries to keep payments for such operations as low as possible.

Congress then cited EPA chief Anne Burford for contempt when

on the president's orders, she refused to turn over documents relating to investigations of firms suspected of dumping toxic waste.

She said their disclosure might compromise cases in progress. Since then, charges that EPA officials used the toxic waste programme for political purposes, committed perjury and destroyed evidence have grown to the point where six congressional subcommittees are involved and demands for appointment of a Watergate-style special prosecutor have begun.

Three senior EPA officials have already been fired and pressure for the dismissal of Mrs. Burford herself mounted last week.

Senator Rudy Boschwitz and two congressmen became the first members of Mr. Reagan's own Republican Party to join opposition Democrats in urging that Mrs. Burford be fired as a first step towards clearing the air and getting to the bottom of the row. By Friday, the president was compelled to relay word through spokesman that he firmly supported Mrs. Burford and that there was no truth in reports that White

House aides were looking for her replacement.

The event that brought matters to fever pitch was the sacking by the president last month of EPA

official Rita Lavelle, who ran the fund as Mrs. Burford's subordinate.

Although the White House

tried to treat the ousting of Miss Lavelle as merely a "personnel matter", some sceptics saw her as a sacrificial lamb who had merely carried out Mrs. Burford's orders. The ensuing flood of charge and countercharge has reached the point where nearly every presidential move to calm matters has run into opposition from members of Congress.

The president tried to demonstrate he was making a "fresh start" at the EPA recently by firing two other senior agency officials and sending in five replacements. That initiative was smothered by the charges of congressional that Mrs. Burford had fired EPA research experts for political reasons and that Miss Lavelle had engaged in illegal conduct — a charge Miss Lavelle has denied.

Mr. Reagan countered last week by ordering the justice department to intensify its own investigation of the agency and by announcing that his

Jordanian-raised Dr. Yvonne Haddad to return here on lecture tour

Islam's leading lady scholar to visit Amman

WASHINGTON (USIA) — American policy-makers and the public seem to have developed more understanding of the Arab perspective on Middle East issues since a noted Islamic scholar.

Doctor Yvonne Haddad, who was reared and educated in the Arab World, is associate professor of Islamic studies at Hartford Seminary in Hartford, Connecticut. Recently in Washington, she was asked about America's growing interest in Islam and Middle East affairs.

"The last war in Lebanon has had an effect on Americans. I think that more people are beginning to see the Arab point of view on the story," Dr. Haddad explained. She added that the Islamic revolution in Iran also has focused Western public opinion,

through television and the press, on the complex issues affecting various Islamic countries.

"I think that Middle Eastern issues are receiving more accurate coverage by the press," she said.

She also said that Islamic missionary programme and growing American understanding of Islam as a way of life have resulted in conversions to Islam by Americans. She reported that of the three million Muslims in the United States about two million are American converts. "Some Americans are looking for an alternative source of meaning for their life than what their society provides," she explained.

Dr. Haddad also revealed that historians now realise the "orientalist" of the past — 19th century Western observers of Middle East cultures — were inaccurate in

their conclusions about Islam. Their views shaped earlier perceptions of the Muslim World. "Today's scholars are presenting a fairer view of the Islamic World," she said.

On March 10, Dr. Haddad will begin an 18-day trip to Oman, Jordan and Kuwait, sponsored by the United States Information Agency (USIA). She plans to conduct seminars on perceptions of Islam — conflict and modernisation — and the meaning of Islam in the modern world. Jordan has asked her to speak on being a Muslim woman in the United States.

Dr. Haddad's duties at Hartford Seminary include being associate editor of *The Muslim World*, the only academic magazine in the United States dealing with the

history and has about 1,200 handwritten manuscripts in the library that have not yet been catalogued. More than two-thirds of the other library materials are on Islam.

Dr. Haddad was born in Syria. She was a Jordanian citizen for about 18 years and in 1963 came to the United States. She became an American citizen in 1976 — the two hundredth anniversary of America's birth as a nation.

Three full-time professors, including Dr. Haddad, present courses comprising a complete study in Islam. The school offers the master's degree in Islam and Christian-Muslim relations. Course work includes the study of the Koran, Islamic philosophy, and the history of Christian-Muslim relations from the founding of Islam to the present.

The school started teaching Arabic at the beginning of the century and has about 1,200 handwritten manuscripts in the library that have not yet been catalogued. More than two-thirds of the other library materials are on Islam.

If you walk because you like to do some window-shopping you will be assailed by tiny people who try to sell you chewing-gum, sweets, or hair pins in such a persistent way that you can only choose between having an argument with them or buying their chewing-gum even if you never practise the habit of chewing.

If you stop to from time to time to rest or just to wait for a friend, life becomes much more complicated. You will either have to hear lots of comments that are meant to be flattering, or to put up with the dubious advances of drivers who misinterpret your intentions.

And yet it would be so nice to be able to walk freely without having to fight with children, passers-by or ill-intentioned drivers. Why can't they let us walk in peace?

Randa Habib's corner

No place for a walk

Walking in Amman is a luxury that is not always possible. If you walk just to relax or breathe some fresh air you will be bothered by the honks of passing taxis (because here it is usually the taxis that call the customer and rarely the opposite) and at each hook you would have to explain that you do not need a taxi but just a bit of fresh air. But we have already talked about this problem in a previous corner.

If you walk because you like to do some window-shopping you will be assailed by tiny people who try to sell you chewing-gum, sweets, or hair pins in such a persistent way that you can only choose between having an argument with them or buying their chewing-gum even if you never practise the habit of chewing.

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Jet-age Pope aims to spread the Gospel in person



By Tony Austin
Reuter

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul's nine-day visit to Central America and the Caribbean, which began last week, is a striking reminder of how far the papacy has come since his predecessors were known as "prisoners in the Vatican."

By the time he finishes an eight-nation tour to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize and Haiti, the Pope will have travelled 235,900 kilometres (146,500 miles) as Supreme Pontiff, equivalent to six flights round the equator.

Since he became Pope less than five years ago, John Paul II has already made 16 foreign trips to a total of 30 countries, plus 34 visits within Italy.

"We will have to get used to the fact that this Pope is going to travel," one Vatican official concerned with government of the Roman Catholic church said.

Discounting sporadic reports of Papal ill-health, the official said: "He is perfectly fit. But even if he were not, that would not stop him from travelling."

Aroused criticism

The Pope's ambitious travel

schedule has aroused criticism from some Italian Catholics who remember when their compatriots monopolised the supreme office and travelled no further than the Papal summer residence at Castel Gandolfo near Rome.

Pope has been known as "prisoners in the Vatican" since 1870, because of their reluctance to leave its high, crenellated walls in the middle of a territorial dispute with the newly reunified Italian secular state.

A 1929 concordat between Mussolini and the Holy See awarded compensation for the loss of Papal territories in Italy but brought no immediate change in the traditional view of the Papacy as a permanent residency.

Pope John 23rd in the early 1960s began a process of bringing the church into the modern world known as *aggiornamento* and broke the century-old convention which had confined his predecessors to the Rome area.

His successor Paul 6th made history by taking the first Papal helicopter flight from the Vatican to Castel Gandolfo in the Alban Hills southeast of Rome, enthralling at length over the marvels of modern technology.

He was the first modern Pope to travel outside Italy when, in January 1964, he visited Christian sanctuaries in both Israel and Jordan.

During his 15-year pontificate Paul 6th, who often studied a world map on which his journeys were marked with red lines, covered a total of 133,000 kilometres (82,600 miles) in nine foreign visits and jokingly referred to himself as "an apostle on the move."

He placed the Papacy firmly in the age of air travel by remaking it as "a modest and hurried pilgrim."

The present Pope believes that of his destiny as the successor of Saint Peter, the fisherman appointed first Vicar of Christ, is to spread the Gospel in person.

"If John 23rd, an octogenarian, could overcome his age and Paul 6th ignored his ailment, what advantage would I have for inactivity, I who am younger and in good health?" he asked on one occasion.

When he returns to Rome on March 10 the Pope will have added 30,000 kilometres (18,600 miles) to his missionary total and increased to 38 the number of countries visited.

Twelve are in Latin America, ten in Africa, nine in Europe including Turkey, three in Asia, four in North America including Nassau, Guam and Alaska.

Cracking pace

The Pope, 62, is an habitual

early riser and again set a cracking pace on the Central American trip by requiring the Vatican aides and journalists who are accompanying him to be at the airport for an 0710 GMT take-off on Wednesday.

He and his personal retinue occupy a section of the Alitalia aircraft cabin closest to the pilot, with Vatican officials in the centre and journalists in a separate area at the back of the plane.

Roberto Tucci, a Radio Vatican official who has replaced Archibishop Paul Marcinkus as head of the Pope's security, has already toured the eight countries to discuss practical arrangements including security.

Personal aides include his two personal secretaries, one of them a Polish Monsignor, and a priest in charge of the Pope's vestments at religious ceremonies.

Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, Vatican secretary of state, has in the past accompanied the Pope on his foreign visits along with half a dozen other members of the sacred college.

An official Vatican photographer and press spokesman are handling publicity and the Radio Vatican team includes journalists and technicians.

Opinion -- Al Rai

Physicians could volunteer

By Salah Abdul Samad

The Ministry of Health has received several complaints regarding the non-existence of medical centres in some distant parts of the country. Other complaints are that no specialised medical services are available in rural areas.

This sensitive issue should not be left to additional burden on the ministry. Hence, the idea that some sort of co-ordination should be arranged between the Ministry of Health and the Association of Jordanian Physicians to render voluntary medical service to thinly-populated areas.

The ministry could offer the buildings and equipment for the newly-established medical centres, and the association could organise a weekly-visit programme by specialised doctors. The local authorities might be able to offer some assistance.

The Association of Jordanian Physicians has previously contributed to the service of the community with a commendable arrangement.

The organising of a night-duty programme for physicians has helped a lot in coping with numerous emergency cases.

A new move on the part of the association to improve rural medical service would be of great consequence in our developing community. To set such an example would certainly encourage a general trend of voluntary service in Jordan.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

06:00 ... *Morning Show*
06:30 ... *French Programmes*
07:00 ... *News in French*
07:30 ... *News in Hebrew*
08:00 ... *Private Benjamin*
08:10 ... *Eight is Enough*
08:30 ... *News in English*
08:45 ... *Arabic Series*
11:00 ... *Arabic Play*
11:30 ... *News in Arabic*

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 ... *French Programmes*
07:00 ... *News in French*
07:30 ... *News in Hebrew*
08:00 ... *Tales of the Unexpected*
09:10 ... *100 Great Paintings*
10:00 ... *News in English*
10:15 ... *Falcon Crest*

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9360 KHz, SW

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

860 Newsdesk

86:30 Classical Record Review 06:45 Financial Record Review 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Peebles' Choice

86:30 Newsdesk

06:30 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 06:45 Financial Record Review 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Peebles' Choice

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SPORTS

Mexico bids for World Cup despite economic crisis

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico can be teetering on the brink of bankruptcy, but that is not going to stop the nation making a strong bid to host the 1986 World Soccer Cup.

The Mexican government and people are convinced there's no better place to stage the world's most celebrated and glittering soccer showpiece.

"Mexico has it all," said José Luis Flores, a local sports journalist and veteran of five World Cups. "Not only do we have the expertise from hosting the 1970 World Cup, but we have the stadium's good infrastructure, great hotels and above all fans."

With tough competition from Brazil, the United States and Canada, the three other countries trying to hold the event, the Mexican government has pushed efforts to convince the International Football Federation (FIFA) of its country's suitability.

With one of their biggest assets is the huge football following in the country.

Mexico already boasts 10 stadiums with a 35,000 capacity including Mexico City's 112,000 seat Azteca stadium one of the biggest in the world.

And Mexico knows if it hosts the World Cup, each of those stadiums will be packed with true, die-hard soccer fans—something which the United States does not have. And that could give Mexico the edge over their American neighbours.

Flores said: "The United States says it wants to host the games to promote soccer. But there are just not enough fans to support such an event there. It is big business as well as sport."

"Mexico is close enough to the States to attract American fans and they can get around here more cheaply than they could there," he added.

Most Mexicans believe their chances of hosting the World Cup here are good. But they also know their country's economic problems could represent an insurmountable barrier.

Hard-hit by a shortage of foreign currency to service its mammoth \$63 billion foreign debt, some fear FIFA could doubt the country's ability to raise the initial funds needed to get the tournament started. The Mexican Soccer Federation disagrees.

Federation spokesmen have said that private firms would sup-

port the event and would bid for rights to manufacture official paraphernalia. And they say the federation has the resources to raise money as well as contributing cash.

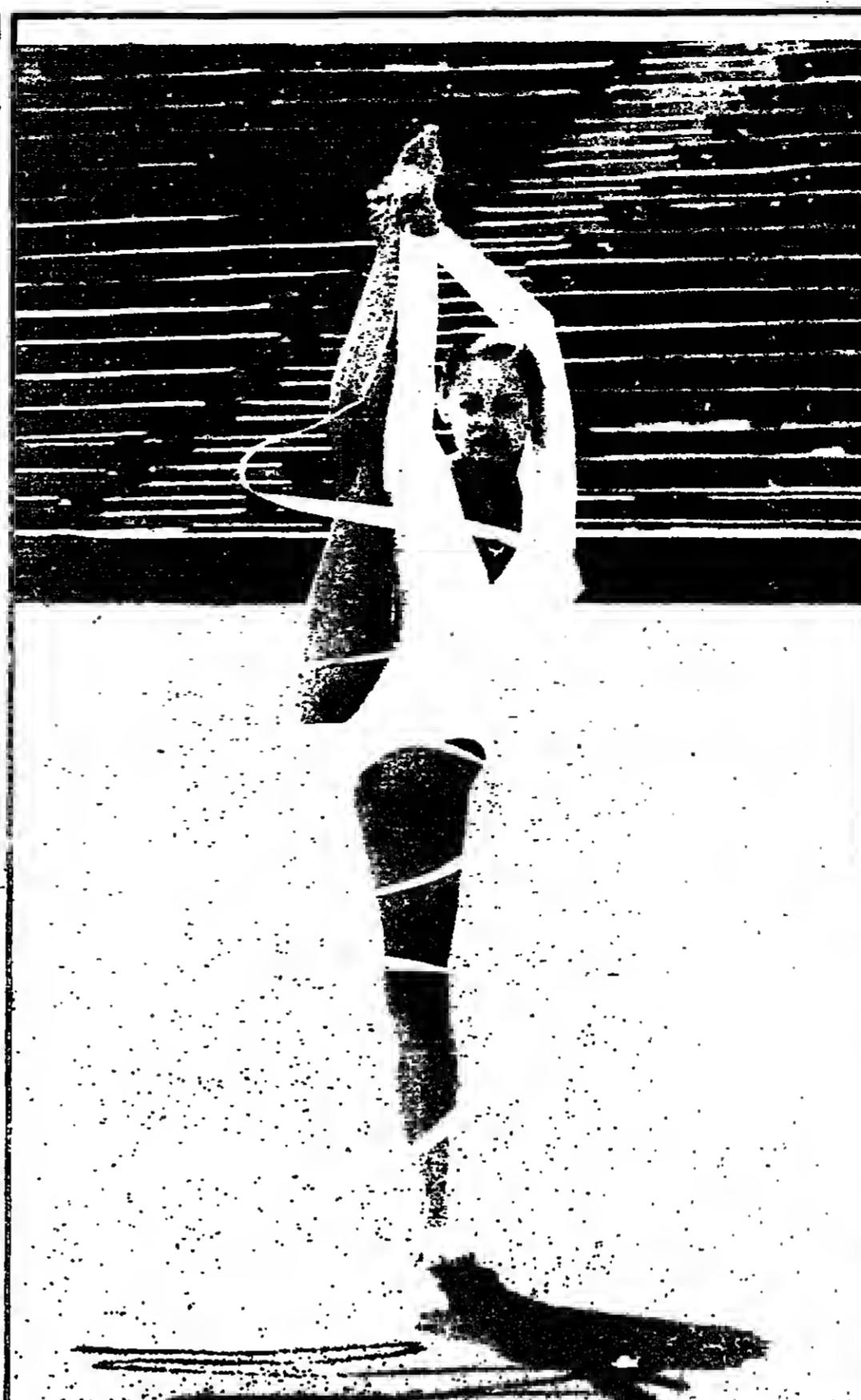
The Mexican government is lending its weight to the campaign to bring the finals here. Earlier this month the deputy minister of sports circulated a letter which supported the Mexican Football Federation's bid to host the event.

The government sees the World Cup as an excellent opportunity to bring in American dollars and boost the nation's image—an image which has slumped recently along with the economy.

"Mexico will be attractive to soccer fans world wide as an inexpensive place to come and see great soccer. That will bring much needed dollars into the country and help ease the financial crisis," Servando Gonzales, a tourism ministry spokesman, told Reuters.

He added that with over 260,000 hotel rooms, the country could accommodate soccer fans from all over the world.

FIFA will make its final decision on where to hold the next World Cup in May. Until then all of Mexico will wait and hope.



W. Indies beats Indian cricketers

PORT-OF-SPAIN (R) — A severe earth tremor which shook the tall steel-girded terraces was the most dramatic incident of a one-sided one-day cricket international in which the West Indies beat India here Tuesday.

The West Indies won the truncated match by 52 runs, a margin which flattered the Indians who were vastly outplayed.

Gordon Greenidge (64) and run-a-ball-match Desmond Haynes (97) hammered 125 for the first wicket to set West Indies on the way to a score of 215 for four. India could manage only 163 for seven in reply.

The match was pored from 50 overs to 45 because a dump pitch delayed the start for 50 minutes. It was further reduced because India had bowled only 36.5 overs at lunch when the West Indies innings was closed.

Kapil Dev won the toss and put West Indies in but there was none of the left movement in the pitch which the captains had feared, and Greenidge and Haynes did almost enough to win the match between them.

Greenidge brough off a spell of indifferent form and blasted four sixes and four fours in his 66, compiled from 75 deliveries.

Haynes won 12 fours in his 10-ball innings, had two escapes in consecutive overs, at 71 and 78, before Kapil Dev had him caught by Yashpal Sharma.

Viv Richards had only two runs on the board when he survived a stunning chance off left-arm spinner Maninder Singh who had claimed Greenidge's wicket.

But Richards was far from his best and was eventually out for 32, caught by Anshuman Gaekwad off Amarnath.

It was during Richards's second wicket partnership of 82 with Haynes that the stands around the Queen's Park Oval Ground began to shake and sway.

Spectators poured on to the playing area for safety wherever they could get through or over the wire fencing round the ground. Play was held up while order was the match petered out.

West Indies captain Clive Lloyd allowed his fifth bowler Larry Gomes a full quota of nine overs as the match petered out.

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ECONOMY

NEWS IN BRIEF

U.K. Ford workers walk out

LIVERPOOL (R) — Production at the giant Ford motor plant at Halewood was at a standstill early Wednesday after 1,400 men walked out over the sacking of a worker accused of vandalism. A company spokesman said: "1,400 men on the assembly lines decided to walk out and another, 1,600 workers have been laid off."

GCC to discuss common plan

ABUDHABI (R) — Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) planning ministers are to discuss details of a common five-year development plan at a meeting in Bahrain early next month. GCC Secretary-General Abdullah Bishara was quoted as saying Wednesday, in an interview with the daily paper Al Bayan. Mr. Bishara said the proposed plan would not replace the individual development programmes of the six members states, but would set the Gulf on the road to economic integration. The council last month scrapped tariff barriers between members states and allowed their nationals to operate some business in other member countries.

U.S. official urges oil tax raise

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker Tuesday urged Congress to raise taxes on oil to offset a sharp drop in world oil prices and prevent a relaxation of U.S. energy conservation efforts. The central bank chief advocated speeding up President Reagan's \$5 a barrel tax on domestic and imported oil proposed for October 1985 to raise government revenues and keep the federal budget deficit from expanding.

Sri Lankans have to sacrifice

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan Finance Minister Ronnie De Mel imposed a wide range of tax increases Tuesday and called on the people to make sacrifices. Presenting his budget to parliament, Mr. De Mel said the country continued to face serious economic problems. He said final estimates for expenditure and revenue left a 23 billion rupee (\$1 billion) deficit which would be met by foreign and domestic borrowing. Increased import duties announced two weeks ago have already pushed up the price of milk, bread, petrol, kerosene, cigarettes and liquor. Bus fares will go up by 25 to 50 per cent and rail fares by 40 to 48 per cent.

France may sell flour to Egypt

BRUSSELS (R) — French Farm Minister Edith Cresson said Tuesday France was discussing the possibility of selling flour to Egypt, despite the recent sale to Egypt of one million tonnes of subsidised wheat flour by the United States. She told journalists at a meeting of European Community farm ministers that France was anxious to retain at least a part of the Egyptian flour market.

Indonesia intensifies energy saving

JAKARTA (OPECNA) — Indonesia's department of communications, which supervises the country's high energy-consuming transport sector, is to launch its own energy conservation programme starting next month. A spokesman said the department had trained more than 1,600 national and provincial officers in energy conservation and management techniques. The training courses covered the use of motor vehicles, vehicles in buildings, office equipment, lighting devices and other electric appliances. The spokesman added that the communications sector accounted for 33 per cent of total national energy consumption.

Anger grows in Venezuela

CARACAS (R) — Private companies in Venezuela say they will go bankrupt or be forced to close down if they are made to pay back foreign debts at new high exchange rates.

Businessmen's anger has grown since the government of President Luis Herrera Campins introduced a new three-tier exchange rate last month in a bid to lessen the effects of declining oil revenues and halt a flight of money out of the country.

The government decreed that firms in the private sector will have to repay their estimated \$7 billion of foreign debt at a floating rate of about 7.5 bolivars to the dollar or seek rescheduling agreements over three years from 1984 with creditor banks.

The public sector, on the other hand, will make its repayments at the old bolivar parity of 4.3 to the dollar. A rate of six bolivars to the dollar has been set for medium-priority imports.

Venezuela is a member of

OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) and at first the measures to halve the flight of currency were welcomed as a drop in the world price of oil, the country's main currency earner, became likely.

But the private sector became incensed when the final government decrees made no provision for preferential exchange rates for its business debts despite earlier assurances.

This week the president of Venezuela's industrial council, Mr. Gustavo Perez Mijares, charged that the government was being unfair to business and warned that if the government did not go back on its decision a spate of bankruptcies and closures would follow.

The head of Venezuela's influential chamber of commerce, Mr. Carlos Sequera Yepes, has demanded that the private sector be granted the same exchange facilities as the public sector for repayment of its debt.

Nigeria, Iran appear to be holding up OPEC compromise

LONDON (R) — The hardline positions of Nigeria and Iran on a new OPEC pricing deal appeared to be holding up a compromise Wednesday as ministers of the exporter group gathered in full session for the second day running.

Conference sources said that Iran, despite its public statements opposing any cut in OPEC's \$34 a barrel reference price, was understood to be ready to make concessions.

But Nigeria had proved adamant about sticking to its own new price level of \$30 a barrel.

Indonesian energy minister Dr. Subarto nevertheless told reporters after Wednesday morning's session that OPEC was moving towards an agreement. "We hope that we can reach an agreement Wednesday night," he said.

Oman's Oil Minister Abdul Aziz Ibn Khalifa Al Thani, hinted Wednesday that ministers might have to make a decision on pricing

and production that left out the Nigerians.

Asked whether Nigeria was ready to agree a new OPEC benchmark, Sheikh Abdul Aziz said: "If the country wishes not to take the same way, I think we can go by majority."

The mathematics of the dilemma still facing OPEC is that if it cuts its benchmark, as anticipated, to around \$29.50, this would leave the differential premium on Nigerian oil at only 50 U.S. cents.

Under OPEC's earlier pricing agreements, Nigeria has charged an extra \$1.50 a barrel for its high quality light crude and Gulf countries last January called for this sum to be doubled.

Conference sources said Nigeria's insistence on keeping to its new \$30 price, rather than raising it to accommodate OPEC, was linked to its desire to stay competitive with Britain, which has recommended a price of \$30.50 for its own light crude.

week—continued to depress the spot and futures oil markets Wednesday.

They also caused the Soviet Union to drop its price for contract crude, rather than await the outcome of the talks.

Buyers said Moscow had notified companies of a \$1.25 cut in the price of so-called Urals crude to \$28 a barrel.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani said after Wednesday morning's negotiating session involving all 13 OPEC members, that he believed the exporter group would reach agreement on prices Wednesday night or Thursday. It would then be able to agree on output quotas for individual member states.

W. Germany's cartel office vetoes

Thomson-Brandt-Grundig plan

FUERTH, West Germany (R) — West Germany's Federal Cartel Office has vetoed a planned takeover of the Grundig Electronics firm by France's state-owned Thomson-Brandt concern, a Grundig spokesman said Wednesday.

He said the takeover idea had therefore been dropped.

The plan was supported by the French government in the hope that closer European cooperation would provide more effective competition to the Japanese challenge in electronics.

Thomson signed a letter of intent last November to take a 75.5 per cent stake in Grundig, at an

estimated cost of about one billion marks (\$400 million).

The move was seen by some French officials as a test case for Franco-German industrial cooperation. But the idea was criticised by West German politicians and industrialists opposed to state involvement in business and by trade unions alarmed at the prospect of major redundancies at Grundig.

Conservative Bavarian Economics Minister Anton Jausmann said last month Thomson would make big cuts in the 30,000 workforce if its bid for a controlling stake were allowed to go ahead.

Philips, the Dutch electronics

group, and two other German companies, Siemens and Bosch, have held talks with Grundig on a possible alternative to the Thomson merger.

Philips already has a 24.5 per cent stake in Grundig.

The cartel office decision came as no surprise to the industry because the planned takeover would have given the new group dominance in the home electronics market.

A few minutes after the cartel office's decision was made known, another West German electrical concern, AEG-Telefunken, announced that Thomson planned to

take a 75 per cent stake in its Telefunken television and radio subsidiary.

In West Germany's biggest corporate failure, AEG called in a receiver last August and sought a court-supervised settlement with its creditors.

The creditors were meeting in Frankfurt Wednesday and were expected to approve terms under which they will receive 40 per cent of their claims.

AEG said it signed a binding contract with Thomson Tuesday on the Telefunken stake, but added that it was subject to approval by both the French and West German cartel authorities.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market was mixed after an easier start following optimistic statements by Saudi Oil Minister Yamani on the outcome of the OPEC meeting, dealers said: At 1500 Wednesday the F.T. index was down 0.1 at 664.5 after a low of 658.5.

A likely defeat for the U.K. mine workers strike ballot helped sentiment but operators were slightly disappointed by the U.K. central government borrowing requirement figures for February, dealers added.

Government bonds showed net advances of up 7/16 point, golds were steadier and North Americans traded mixed.

Shell gained 4p to 428 ahead of results due Thursday and other oils were generally higher with Lasmo 5p up at 237, also in front of results Thursday which may be accompanied by a right issue, dealers said.

ICI firmed 8p to 294 in response to some U.S. demand and Lucas gained 6p to 161 in response to good orders of B.I.L.'s new car, the Maestro, dealers added. Unilever and Glaxo eased 15p and 10p respectively while profit-taking clipped 5p off Beecham at 398.

Banks and insurance were narrowly mixed.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.5040/50	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2257/60	Canadian dollars
	2.4080/90	West German marks
	2.6682/92	Dutch guilders
	2.0575/95	Swiss francs
	47.45/50	Belgian francs
	6.8525/8625	French francs
	1.4260/00/1428.00	Italian lire
	237.75/90	Japanese yen
	7.4680/4730	Swedish crowns
	7.1850/1900	Norwegian crowns
	8.6675/6775	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	423.50/424.50	U.S. dollars

Peanuts

THERE IT IS, MEN...

THE FANTASTIC LITTLE TOWN OF NEEDLES!



AND SOMEWHERE OUT THERE

IN THE DESERT, MY

BROTHER, SPIKE, IS

SURROUNDED BY COYOTES...

WE HAVE TO RESCUE HIM!

ALL RIGHT, I NEED

ONE VOLUNTEER TO ACT

AS SCOUT...

NO, YOU CAN'T

VOLUNTEER HARRIET BECAUSE

SHE ISN'T HERE

Mutt 'n' Jeff

AT LAST, SOMEBODY

FOUND A GOOD

USE FOR VIDEO

GAMES!

...FINANCIAL PAGE

...BETTER HALF

...HAPPY BIRTHDAY

...HAPPY BIRTHDAY

SNOW

REMOVAL!

Andy Capp

I DON'T KNOW HOW

YOU MANAGE

WITHOUT A CAR...

IF YOU'D GET A JOB,

AND DRINK LESS, AND

START SAVING INSTEAD

OF GAMBLING...

CAN I DRIVE

YOU HOME?

VERY EASILY. JUST

KEEP ON TALKIN'

JUST KEEP ON TALKIN'

Jumble

Answer here:

IT

Answer tomorrow

Answer here:

IT

Answer tomorrow

WORLD

Nkomo resurfaces in Botswana

GABORONE (R) — The Botswana government announced Wednesday that Zimbabwean opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, who went into hiding after troops raided his home in Bulawayo last week, was now in the country and intended to remain temporarily.

Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second city, is about 100 kilometres from the Botswana border.

A statement from President Quett Masire's office said Mr. Nkomo arrived in Botswana Tuesday.

"Dr. Nkomo says he left Zimbabwe in view of the current situation there. He intends to remain in Botswana temporarily while he explores possible ways of assisting to resolve the situation in his country," it said.

The statement added that Mr. Nkomo, 65, did not intend to speak to the press while in Botswana. No further details were given.

The search of Mr. Nkomo's house occurred on Saturday as troops and police swooped on black suburbs in Bulawayo, where the former guerrilla leader maintains his headquarters for his power base in surrounding Matabeleland province.

Bonn names Tabatabai as 'persona non grata'

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (R) — The West German foreign ministry Wednesday declared former Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Saeq Tabatabai persona non grata.

In a message read out at a Dusseldorf court trying him on drug charges, the foreign ministry, which supports Mr. Tabatabai's claim to diplomatic immunity, said if the former Iranian minister was freed he would have to leave the country without delay.

The court trying Mr. Tabatabai, who was arrested last January on suspicion of attempting to smuggle 1.7 kilogrammes of raw opium into West Germany, is expected to make a final ruling Wednesday on the immunity issue.

Mr. Tabatabai is related by marriage to revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his trial has strained relations between Tehran and Bonn.

The court adjourned last Tuesday to allow the foreign ministry time to provide information on Mr. Tabatabai's status.

The decision was prompted by a letter from Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati to Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, appealing for evidence to be given to the court of the defendant's diplomatic status as an official envoy on a special mission to several European countries.

Over 100 miners dead in Turkish mine disaster

ARMUTCUK, Turkey (R) — Rescue teams have recovered the bodies of nearly 100 miners killed when part of a coal mine collapsed after a gas explosion on Monday.

Officials at the pit, where two gas blasts brought tunnel roofs crashing down on miners working 300 metres, said most of the bodies had been brought to the surface by early Wednesday.

Rescue workers were waiting for 12 remaining bodies to cool down before bringing them to the surface by the mine shaft elevator.

Wearing breathing apparatus and working in two-hour shifts, they said they had been hampered by dangerous gases, stifling heat and the danger of more explosions. They said two of their number had been killed in the rescue operation.

Officials were unsure of the exact number of dead, but said it was 96 or 97.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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Q. — We have a player in our game who repeatedly makes psychic bids. Are such bids legal? If they are, can you either suggest a defense against them or a way of getting that player out of our game? — J. Rosenberg, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

(This question has been awarded our weekly prize.)

A. — First of all, there is nothing illegal about a psychic bid — there is nothing in the Laws to prevent them. Next, I am not sure that you should want to remove someone from your game who psyches regularly. In all the years that I have played bridge, I have yet to meet a psychic bidder who is a winner. And to confuse you even more, there is no real defense against a psychic bid!

There are a number of unusual bids that are difficult to handle. That's why they are used. The type that come most readily to mind is a preempt. Sometimes an opposing preemptive bid will catch you with an awkward hand that you just cannot handle, and, as a result, it will succeed.

At least with a preemptive bid you know something about the bidder's hand. You know that he has a hand of less than opening bid; strength and length in the suit that he has bid. The trouble with a psychic bid is that you don't know that the bid is psychic when it is made; you only find out later.

Here is a golden rule to follow, and it will not only save you a lot of money but will make your life easier. Presume that any bid made

by your opponent is genuine, until it is proved otherwise, and act accordingly.

The psychic bidder must reveal that his bid was a bluff, early in the auction, or else he will get his aide into serious trouble. For instance, suppose that the bidding has gone:

North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass Pass!

South's one spade response was forcing for one round, yet North elected to pass. Ergo, North's opening bid was psychic! After all, he was risking missing game or even slam by passing, partner's response.

I vividly remember a hand I held not too long after I had started playing bridge. We were vulnerable; our opponents were not. The dealer was known for his psychic bidding. I picked up:

♦QJ109xx ♠AQx 4x

Sure enough, the dealer opened one spade! My first thought was: "Of course, he's psyching again. I had better get in there with a double and then bid spades to show him up." Fortunately, I remembered the advice I gave you earlier in the column, so I passed.

To my surprise, my opponents ended in four spades, which I doubled for a handsome profit! My right-hand opponent had opened on a five-card headed by the ace and my left-hand opponent had a doubleton king and eventually gave opener a spade preference. Since my partner had a yarborough, had I entered the auction, it would have been the opponents who reaped the dividends, rather than we.

The military exercise, which ended on Monday night, was pronounced a success by the Zimbabwe government, but the raids did nothing for political harmony in the country — independent for three years — which has a history of animosity between the minority Ndebele tribe in Matabeleland and the predominant Shona tribe in northeastern Zimbabwe.

Mr. Nkomo accused Mr. Mugabe at a clandestine news conference for foreign reporters in Bulawayo on Sunday night of ordering him to be killed by the troops conducting the swoop. His driver was killed when the troops entered the house.

A Zimbabwe government spokesman accused Mr. Nkomo on Monday of acting hysterically, but added that evidence of wrongdoing by Mr. Nkomo and his ZAPU Party was mounting.

The government in Harare has denied opposition charges that the army's North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade has committed mass murder, rape and looting in Matabeleland. It blames a campaign of terror there on dissidents it alleges are supported by ZAPU.

Charred corpses found in Matabeleland bush

By Rodney Pinder

IN THE MATABELELAND BUSH, Zimbabwe (R) — Western journalists found direct evidence of multiple killings in the Matabeleland bush Wednesday only half an hour's drive from the centre of the province's capital of Bulawayo.

The court adjourned last Tuesday to allow the foreign ministry time to provide information on Mr. Tabatabai's status.

The decision was prompted by a letter from Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati to Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, appealing for evidence to be given to the court of the defendant's diplomatic status as an official envoy on a special mission to several European countries.

Pioneer Polish labour activist goes on trial

GRUDZIADZ, Poland (R) — Anna Walentynowicz, a symbolic figure in the early days of Poland's banned Solidarity free trade union, went on trial here Wednesday accused of continuing union activity in defiance of martial law.

She was released in July last year, but was re-arrested in August after being involved in a hunger strike.

Underground bulletins said Mrs. Walentynowicz was accused of trying to organise a strike in the Lenin shipyard in the days after the military crackdown.

Mrs. Walentynowicz was a member of the Gdansk Solidarity praeisdium until dismissed from that post in April, 1981, after a number of bitter disagreements with less militant union leaders.

Sources close to Mr. Walesa said his reason for wanting to attend the trial was to show solidarity with former members of the union despite past personal differences.

In Warsaw, an official report said another prominent Solidarity official, Alexander Malachowski, arrested last week in the capital, was suspected of illegal activity within underground Solidarity bodies.

Amnesty alleges Soviet abuses of psychiatry

LONDON (R) — At least 300 people have been forcibly held for political reasons in psychiatric hospitals in the Soviet Union since 1969, Amnesty International said.

These were only the known cases of Soviet abuse of psychiatry, using powerful drugs as a form of punishment, the international organisation to aid prisoners of conscience said.

The Soviet all union society of psychiatrists and neurologists withdrew from the WPA last month, following discussions in the organisation whether to expel it.

"So psychiatrists, who have tried to expose the abuse have been imprisoned, confined in psychiatric institutions themselves or forced to leave the country," Amnesty said.

It quoted the case of one of them, Vladimir Tsurikov, a worker from Krasnoyarsk in Soviet Central Asia, who was confined three times after repeatedly applying to leave the country.

Describing the effect of drugs on him, Tsurikov wrote: "The Trafim made me write... I lost the ability to walk... the pain prevented me sleeping or eating."

Amnesty said it had learnt of

Reagan may seek additional military aid for El Salvador

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan may seek \$100 million in additional military aid for El Salvador this year, almost double the \$60 million which he had previously requested, the Washington Post reported Wednesday.

Most of the extra assistance would probably be used to expand training of Salvadoran forces in the United States, the newspaper said.

The Reagan administration had been urging Congress to approve \$60 million in military aid on top of \$26 million already approved.

India unflustered by non-aligned summit

NEW DELHI (R) — Nothing much ruffles mother India — not even the biggest conference of Third World leaders in history.

Outside the plush non-aligned summit conference hall, things go on much as usual. Bezel sellers do a roaring trade, taxis battle loudly with buses and bicycles for supremacy, and the matrimonial advertisements in newspapers to weave a pattern of news from the rhetoric.

But there is a hot-house atmosphere in the summit complex delegates pontificate on global problems and 1,600 journalists try to weave a pattern of news from the rhetoric.

With 100 speakers speaking about opposition to Israel, South Africa and one or other — sometimes both — of the superpowers, the daily summit sessions are rumbling on until well after midnight.

There was no lunch break for the speakers Tuesday. Wednesday, dinner is being scrapped.

Mainly for security reasons, the

world's press is segregated from the delegations but the barriers are slowly crumbling.

A computerised system of seeking interviews with heads of government and diplomats has been supplemented by an age-old Indian system of fleet-footed human messengers carrying the requests by hand.

The computer has apparently had some success. But one American correspondent was baffled when he had his request returned with a note saying he would not be available to grant an interview to the delegate concerned.

The slightly untroubled mood of the media centre is compounded by a continual blare of speeches on closed circuit television. Almost every delegate begins by praising the founding fathers of modern India, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.

Kings and emirs tell of their hopes and fears. Presidents and prime ministers raise the twin spectres of cataclysmic world slump and apocalyptic nuclear war.

Trudeau, 3 sons sail on board British royal yacht

VANCOUVER (R) — Queen Elizabeth headed for Vancouver Wednesday aboard the royal yacht Britannia with four extra guests — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his three young sons — after a "British" gathering in Victoria.

The queen ended a hectic round of engagements in Victoria at the start of a three-day visit to western Canada, by lighting a bonfire on nearby Beacon Hill late Tuesday night as a symbolic gesture to guide Britannia out of Victoria harbour.

In a very relaxed atmosphere, the queen walked into crowds to chat and smilingly accepted flowers offered by children Tuesday during a full day of engagements.

In one incident which won the applause of the crowds, a little girl in dungarees wandered through a line of red-coated Royal Canadian Mounted Police to hold out a squiggle.

Mr. Trudeau was due to board Britannia with his sons — Justin-Pierre, 10, Sacha, nine, and Michel, seven — before it left for Vancouver.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

L'AMOUR
By Elizabeth Tuck

ACROSS
1 English monk
2 Resort town in Canada
3 Secretary
4 Husband
5 Hates of
6 Gray (WW II)
7 Battered items
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9 Latency
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